

LVII.—*Descriptions of Two new Cyprinid Fishes from Yunnan Fu.* By C. TATE REGAN, B.A.

IN a recent paper (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xiii. 1904, pp. 190–194) I described some fishes from the lake at Yunnan Fu, collected by Mr. John Graham. The British Museum has now received from him a second consignment from the same locality, including examples of two species which are described below as new to science.

Barilius Andersoni.

Depth of body $4\frac{2}{5}$ – $4\frac{4}{5}$ in the length, length of head 4. Snout as long or nearly as long as the eye, the diameter of which is 4 – $4\frac{1}{4}$ in the length of head and equal to or a little less than the interorbital width. Mouth small, oblique, the maxillary not extending to below the eye; no barbels. Scales 97–105 $\frac{18-20}{8-9}$, 3 or 4 between lateral line and root of ventral. Dorsal III 7, its origin a little behind that of the ventral and equidistant from tip of snout and base of caudal. Anal III 10. Pectoral extending $\frac{3}{8}$ of the distance from its base to origin of ventral. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle twice as long as deep. Purplish above, silvery on the sides and below.

Two specimens, 95 and 125 mm. in total length.

This species resembles *B. polylepis*, Regan, from the same locality, but is distinguished by the smaller eye, more numerous scales, and shorter anal fin. I have named it in memory of the late Dr. John Anderson, to whom we are principally indebted for our knowledge of the Reptiles and Fishes of Yunnan.

Oreinus Grahami.

Depth of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 in the length, length of head 4 – $4\frac{1}{4}$. Diameter of eye $4\frac{1}{5}$ – $4\frac{3}{5}$ in the length of head, length of snout $3\frac{1}{3}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$, interorbital width 3 – $3\frac{1}{2}$. Margin of lower lip concave; barbels subequal, or the posterior the longer and $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of head. About 98 scales in the lateral line, 23 between origin of dorsal and lateral line, 17 between lateral line and root of ventral. Dorsal IV 8, its origin equidistant from tip of snout and base of caudal; the compound serrated ray rather slender and distinctly articulated, its length equal to or a little greater than the distance from anterior margin of eye to extremity of operculum; upper margin of the fin concave. Anal III 5, extending nearly to

the base of caudal when laid back. Pectoral extending $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ the distance from its base to origin of ventral. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{2}{3}$ –2 as long as deep. Purplish above, silvery below.

Three specimens, 118–170 mm. in total length.

This species is especially distinguished by the rather long barbels and the slender serrated dorsal ray.

LVIII.—On some new Butterflies and Moths from the East.

By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family Euplœidæ.

1. *Betanga moluccana*, nov.

♂. Palpi, frons, and head deep black; palpi with a disconnected white stripe on each side and another behind the eyes; top of head with two white dots on each side: body and fore wings dark brownish black: hind wings paler and paling much towards outer margin, the lower portions being much browner; both wings and body without any markings; the costal portion of the hind wings pale and shining, but not whitish, as is usual in the species of this genus. Underside uniform blackish brown, the lower portion of fore wings whitish; spots white, tinged with blue, one at end of cell of fore wings, another above it near the costa, a row of four spots parallel with these, four submarginal dots rather far from the margin; an elongated, rather large, pure white spot in the middle of the wing between veins 2 and 3: hind wings with a spot at the end of cell, a curved series of six spots round it, one close to the costa a little to the outside of the curved series, and a submarginal row of spots, the hinder ones reduced to mere dots on one wing and some of them obsolete on the other; some white spots on the legs.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Obi, Moluccas.

Nearest to *Duponchelii*, Boisd., the sexual brand on the upperside of the fore wings very much shorter and broader, its upper side curved and its outer end acute; on the underside the central white spot on the fore wing is a great deal shorter and more rounded. I have had this form in my collection for a long time, and though it has been to Tring and to the British Museum, and I have searched all the literature I can find on the genus, I have not been able to find that it has ever been described.